The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,812.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for H.M. 19th N. I. Applications with Testimonials to be sent to Sholapore.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S Office has been REMOVED to No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

Established 1847.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE, SOLE AGENT.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb., 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	23	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	14
„ Aleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

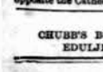
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee	March 3	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Gwadur	4	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	23
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	29
„ Fao	14	„ Gwadur	31
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	April 3
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,351 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 330

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

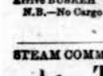
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 28 h February, to be followed by the regular Monthly Steamer CALYPSO, 2,264 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

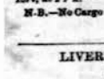
Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, Belgium, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th February 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£72	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	56	22	8	
Port Said	52	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	Without Food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rebatting Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 16th February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Ashore, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Aucona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to its shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. P. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged with the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th February, 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P., 2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,923 „	450 H.P., 16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P., 30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,263 „	600 H.P., 27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... Rs. 390

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE well known Passenger Steamer EUROPEAN, J. Steel, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail from Bombay about 5th March.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cockburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS ..... Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS ..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 31 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ ..... Rs. 300
„ MALTA ..... „ 400
„ LONDON ..... „ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
„	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	8	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. T. BEARD, Auctioneer, No. 29, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House.

To-morrow TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m., C. T. BEARD, will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms, 16 cases English piece goods (white Regatta MadderPrints) all in good condition.

C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at their auction room, the following :—

5 Bales 8/4 Rs. Grey Shirting.
10 Do. 7 lbs. ditto.
8 Do. 7 lbs. Grey T. Cloth.
2 Cases Mogul Prints, 53 yards.
1 Do. White Longcloth.
5 Do. Black Ground Prints.
5 Do. Fancy Print.
5 Do. Grey Dhooties.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of a gentleman, a newly English-built Dog-cart with lamp, by Thropp and Maberley.

The proper y of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

3 New Boat-shaped, four-seated Open Carriages.
A ditto Mail Phaeton, by W. Cole.
One ditto Self-driving ditto.

A new and light Palanquin Office Shigram, with Lamps, painted dark green, lining to match. Price Rs. 450.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

A fresh batch of plated and brass-mounted Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Harnesses, highly finished, double stitched and neat with r und brown reins. Also few sets very handsome, single plated mounted Pony Harnesses, and few pairs of steel pole chains.

Just Received,

A few superior Buggy, Dog-cart, and Carriage Whips, some of them of whalebones.

Also,

A second-hand very small circular glass-front Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lining to match.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo street, Fort, consisting of the following, viz—

Few sets of cut glassware each, set consisting of eight dozens retail glassware, such as sodawater, and beer tumblers, finger cups, wine, champagne, sherry, claretand liquor glasses, blue dinner sets stone mortars and pestles suitable for Doctors and Dispensary, English fishing rod, stereos copes, telescopes, b its Indian rubber brace, silk, covtin sewing silk, flannel, bathing towells, white and coloured border handkerchieves, stockings, socks, 2 cases of carriage whips, 1 case lashings, time-piece, shawl, self acting guitar, &c. &c.

Lot of furniture such as blackwood carved round and pier tabl s, full carved ladies' writing desk, carved foot-stools, hat stands, couches, reclining couches, dining tables, dressing tables, teakwood small round tables, camp cots, cradles, blackwood cupboard, teakwood chest of drawers, show case, camphorwood chests, meat safe, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, mudapollams, jaconets, scarfs, prints, chintz, dhootties, &c., &c.

1 Case Gilt Mouldings, 8 inches.
1 „ „ „ 6 „
1 „ „ „ 4 „

On account and at the risk of Ahmedally Hussonally, Esq.
B—928—10 Dozen Japanned Skins.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Hardware, Best PLATEWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Flint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert-Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mapp n's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Fine scent Jugs, and mixed assortment of other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles lent on hire per day or month.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN,

THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

WILL *POSITIVELY* GIVE HIS FIRST GRAND

HIGH-ROPE PERFORMANCE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 16TH FEB. 1874,

Which was unavoidably postponed on Saturday, owing to the boisterous weather

IN HIS

GIGANTIC ARENA on the ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

The Arena will be opened at 3 P.M.
Performance commence precisely at 4-30 P.M.
Carriages ordered to take up at 5-45 P.M.

BLONDIN the Miraculous, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Wonderful, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Marvellous, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Astounding, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Heroic, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Great, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Perilous, to-day at 4 P.M.
BLONDIN the Daring, to-day at 4 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Unreserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
First Class Promenade ..... „ 2
Second Class Promenade ..... „ 1
Children under 10 years—Half-price.

All Class Tickets to be had in advance on application at the Esplanade Hotel.

Efficient Police will guard the ground.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED—NO RE-ADMISSION.

The Town Band, numbering 30 Performers, will be in attendance.

Refreshments supplied in the Arena from the Esplanade Hotel.

All Letters or Communications to be addressed to C. P. NIAND, Secretary, Esplanade Hotel.

By Order,
Le CHEVALIER BLONDIN.
Under-Secretary : H. P. LYONS :
O. LAW. Agent.

REDUCED PRICES.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT

MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

As the Great Mikado Japanese Troupe have been engaged to perform before HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA, they will give their Last Performances in

THE FLOATING THEATRE,

ESPLANADE,

Commencing

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 1 Second Class ..... As. 8
Pit ..... Anas. 4

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 21ST, 1874,

THE LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

for

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
W. BURTON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA (in Liquidation), will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March 1874, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report on Account of the Liquidators and to pass Resolutions with reference to a Final Distribution of Assets and the Dissolution of the Company.

By Order of the Liquidators,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th February 1874.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

COLONEL HACK & T. | COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS. | CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one tw lfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Ticke s received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC OR GALVANIC MACHINES,

SPECIALLY constructed and adapted for the cure or alleviation of all kinds of

COMPLAINTS,

AND OF

NERVOUS DISEASES.

A Pamphlet of Instructions is given with each Machine.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35 each, Cash.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS,

All with the new Patent Binding, each leaf being attached to a leather or linen joint, one or two Cartes in a Page.

From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30 each.

Quarto, Four Cartes in a Page, to contain 200 Cartes.

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 each.

Also an extensive selection of handsomely-bound Carte de Visite Albums, at the following low Prices :—

Small, to hold 50 Portraits ..... Rs. 4 0
Oblong, two on a page, to hold 100 Portraits 8 0
Quarto, four on a page, to hold 200 Portraits 16 0
„ „ Superior 21 0

. *For elegance of Design and excellence of Workmanship, these Albums are not to be equalled at the Price.*

ALBUMS FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

Manufactured to special order, some Superb Albums for mounting Photographs ; they are of thick paper or Card-board, bound in a very superior style. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 each.

ALBUMS FOR ARMS AND CRESTS, NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, FERNS, AND FLOWERS, &c.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES, FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, Elphinstone Circle :—

RED.

Erlauer, very fine quality of 1865 ..... Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Chateau Palugyay, superior Hungarian Claret 1868 „ 18 „

WHITE.

Neusmelyer, very fine quality of 1865 ..... „ 15 „
Chateau Palugyay, superior Hungarian Hock 1868 „ 18 „

A. C. GUMPERT.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING.

SPECIAL MEDIUM TEXTURES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best West of England Cloth	75 0	85 0
Extra quality, Light Texture, lined with the Richest Silk Serge	65 0	95 0
White Dress Vest, best quality	7 0	8 0

COATS.

Alpaca Office Coats, Black or Drab, of the richest Lustre	13 8	15 0
Light Oxford Tweed Washing	10 0	11 8
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	31 0
The New Ribbed Coating, Blue or Black, best finish, bound with silk braid	38 0	41 0
Frock Coats, Blue or Black, West of England Cloth	40 0	45 0

RIDING OR SHOOTING SUITS.

White Cord Trousers and Coat	32 0	36 0
White Deerskin „ „	32 0	36 0
Best Bedford Cord—this is a special substance for Hard Wear, in a variety of shades	57 0	65 0

The above Double Shrunk.

OFFICE SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A. & Co's Blue Indian Serge, very thin, fast colour, yarn dyed	27 0	31 0
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Indian Tweed, in all shades, best wool, very strong	27 0	31 0
Fancy Angola, all colours	30 0	35 0
Real Cheviot, delightfully soft	36 0	40 0
Special Heather Mixture		
Warm Suits of various materials for Cold Districts, or Travellers	40 0	45 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Angola, in various shades	12 0	13 8
Plain Mixtures or Fancy Stripes	14 0	16 0
A large selection of latest Designs	15 0	18 0
White Scotch Drill, a very superior article, thoroughly shrunk	2 x 20 0	24 0
Fancy Drill of the above quality	30 0	34 0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

White Saxony D. B. Coat Shrunk		
„ Trousers	27 0	32 0
Shirt with deep Collar	8 8	9 8
Cap to Order	3 8	4 8

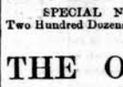
SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

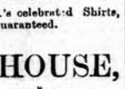
	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth—the genuine material. Cool, shrinkless, and absorbing ..... six	36 0	42 0
French Printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Designs ..... six	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong useful Shirt, Collars attached, neat patterns ..... six	22 8	25 0
Best Long Cloth, with the new folded front, for Indian Washing, best Irish Linen ..... six	28 0	31 8
Fine Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ... six	22 8	25 0
Wove Flannel—Thoroughly shrunk, best Saxony wool, very soft, new plaids or fancy colours. six	49 0	52 0
Silk and Wool—a quality rarely obtained—the texture in equal quantities, a large choice of plain colours or neat stripes, thoroughly shrunk six	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk—a delightful texture, a large choice of latest Design ..... each	11 8	13 0
Dress-rich French Embroidered Fronts, made from the lightest cloth ..... each	7 0	8 0

SPECIAL NOTE.—To save delay and meet the increasing demand for A. & Co.'s celebrated Shirts, Two Hundred Dozens, in various Materials, are now on-hand, from which a perfect fit is guaranteed.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,



23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.



CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H.M. the QUEEN, and H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

LONDON AND BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Rs.	In Bond in London. Sulg. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Moulon	Gold capsule	32	17	50/
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½	18/
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	21	12	12/
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½	26/
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½	22/
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	8½	18/
St. Estephe	White capsule	13	7	
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	6	
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12	3/
Barsac		17	9½	22/

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.				
Chambertin	Red	32	17	50/
Nuits	Red	26	—	40/
Volnay	Red	21	11½	30/
Beaune	Red	—	—	
Chablis (Le Moutonne)	White	28	14	40/
Chablis, light	White	17	9½	22/

CHAMPAGNES. (Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)			
Magnums, Finest Dry	85	—	135/
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	44	24½	72/
Finest Sparkling	44	23½	69/
„ „ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—	38/
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½	58/
Good Sparkling	31	17	44/
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—	32/

GERMAN WINES.			
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	20½	58/
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½	50/
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	26	14½	40/
Hock „ Johannisberger	42	22	70/
„ „ Rudesheimer	27	15	41/
„ „ Hochheimer	24	13½	36/
„ „ Laubenheimer	15	8½	
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27	—	41

Terms :—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

The facilities afforded to consumers for procuring their supplies *direct from Europe* has induced us to quote our home rates, to which we beg to draw special attention.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article bottled by our London House was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz. :—

	Nett Cash.	Two Months' Credit.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8 per Dozen,	Rs. 6 12 per Dozen.
Do. 6 „ Pints	„ 3 8 „	„ 3 12 „

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF

MILLINERY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE OF Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co., at the prices quoted :—

SHERRY.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	19 0
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	23 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	24 0
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	14 12
MAD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

In sterling exchange we have no alteration in rates to quote, there is a demand for forward bills, but sellers are indifferent about closing unless at very good rates.

Government Securities are if anything a trifle firmer, but prices are not materially altered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. to 15/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10¼d. to 15/16d.
Documents 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills 6 do. ..... 1s.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do, demand..... 99 15/16
On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do, demand..... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 106¾
Four & half per cent. 102¼
Four per cent. 101¾
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)..103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105½
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do.	on Merchandize		11 ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills			9 ,,
Mercantile Paper			12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs.		10-9
Carolas ... ... ,,		220
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,,		222
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,,		2 14½
Bar silver ... ... ,,		106¾
Gold Lea ... ... ,,		16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,,		16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,,		16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

In the absence of telegrams from home business has been brought to a stand-still. A steamer is reported fixed for Genoa and Naples at £8, March loading. The City of Richmond, classed in Veritas, accepted £2-12-6 for Liverpool. The iron ships Mabel and Centurion, May loading, full cargoes £2-15-0.

London: Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds ..... } No ship
Liverpool: Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. ; Wooden Ships ,, £2 12s. 6d. ; Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. ; Coir bills ..... £0 10s. 0d. ; Seeds ..... £1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...: Cotton ..... Coffee ..... } £2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... Wheat ..... £2 12s. 9d. ; Seeds ..... £2 11s. 9d. ; Cuttack ..... £2 12s. 9d.
Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton.
Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta Salt ..... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

Moderate inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, at better rates. Spinning shares quiet and steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
32,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	736½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Issue	202½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
19,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
12,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	127
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	253
.....	£20	109-7/8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	198-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,320
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	80p.c.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	800
150	12,000	4,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Bezar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	200
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
250	9,000	all	200p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	4,300
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
80	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	750
100	600	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	545
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Stanton's Press Co.....	1,000
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	900
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
124	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.*	Volkart United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,780
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,320
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills.....	280
2,500	2,000	all	90p.	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,700
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jeewraj Ballo Mills	1,285
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,360
960	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,315
800	2,500	a l	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,800
480	2,500	400	200 p.c.	Royal	2,250
1000	1,000	all	....	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	133⅓ p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
800	400	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	102
2,150	200	100	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	28
.....	500	all	45 pc.	Preacher & Co	395
.....	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed with slightly better feeling but prices showed no quotable change. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :

1,250	pieces	Grey Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	at Rs.	1	14	0
900	,,	,, ,,	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,,	at ,,	1	14	6
500	,,	,, Shirtings	30 ,, 39 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	6	14	0
750	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,,	at ,,	5	0	0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,,	at ,,	5	14	0

COTTON, *&c.*

We have not received up to the time of writing the Reuter's telegrams of the 13th instant. The Calcutta message of the same date reports a decline of 1 anna per price to 40 inch 8½ lb Grey Shirtings, which are quoted at Rs. 5-8-4 per cent. Government Paper stands at Rs. 101¾, 4½ per cent at Rs. 102½, and 5½ per cent at Rs. 106½. We have to notice an advance of one rupee in National Bank's shares, which are quoted at 122. There has been a fall of 1/16d. on the rate of 6 months' sight Bank Bills. The Cotton market here continues steady, and we have to report a further advance of Rs. 2 per candy in Oomrawuttee and Akote, which are in very active demand. As the holders are asking for higher values, there is somewhat less demand on European account, and consequently the purchases of the day hardly amount to about 600 candies. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies New Akote, ... at Rs. 148
50 ,, ,, Broach, M. G., March ..... at ,, 125
50 ,, ,, K-Vilas ,, ... at ,, 165
25 ,, ,, Dhollera, April ..... at ,, 175
250 ,, ,, Bhownuggur, 15April ..... at ,, 189
100 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 178
50 ,, ,, Barampore ..... at ,, 180
25 ,, ,, Barsee ..... at ,, 177
25 ,, ,, Julgaum F. P. B. ..... at ,, 176
25 ,, ,, Khandeish ..... at ,, 166
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 160
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 160
50 ,, ,, Kurunjo ..... at ,, 177

METALS.

The market continues extremely dull, and no sales have come to our notice.

YARNS.

No sales are heard of.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Marlborough	Simpson	London, Aug. 9.
	Eagle	Hodgson.....	Kurrachee.
15	Gladstone	Watson	Shields, Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Nimrod.....	Crocker.....	Pondicherry.
	Penang (s)	Carwar	Coast & Carwar.
	Sir J R Carnac(s)...	McNeill	Coast & Carwar.
	M C Hydrocot	Nacoda	T. & Colaigurpatam.
	Hylton Castle (s)	Armstrong....	Lond.n via Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship Cashmere, Mayo, to Rangoon.
Barque Michel Chevalier, Tetard, to Bordeaux via Tellicherry.
The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Pehlwan, to Muscat and Aden.
Steamer Trent to Liverpool.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 12.

Shortt, Lieut Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Wakefield, Surgeon, 13th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Gallaway, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.
Macpherson, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Loch, Major 1st Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 13.

Skinner, Captain, Beng l 2/19th Regiment, to appear before a Medical Board, from Allahabad.
Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Surat.

FEBRUARY 14.

Mackham, Major, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Lucknow.
Tobin, Surgeon, Madras Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Bangalore.
Duke, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, on furlough, from Darjeeling,

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 13.

Roberts n, Captain, Bengal Army, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Marrett, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 1/14th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Macdermon, Major, Bengal F. Brigade R. H. A. on duty, to Deolalee.
Pickington, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, on duty, to Deolalee.
Lean, Lieute nant, 65th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Davidson, Surgeon, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Deolalee.
Nash, Lieutenant, Bengal 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Swinton, Lieutenant, Bengal F. Brigade R. H.A., on duty, to Deolalee.

FEBRUARY 14.

Pearce, Sub-Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.
Sanford, Sub-Lieutenant, 6th Kiffes, to join, to Murree.
Harder, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 1/17th Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.
Coleman, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 2/22nd Regiment, to join, to Bazarcebaugh.
Bu hman, Sub-Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.
Miller, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ferozepore.
Davenport, Lieutenant, 16th Cameronians, on retirement, to England.
Macpherson, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to join to Poona.
Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 15.

Bushe, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, to rejoin, to Mow.
Hamersley, Captain, Bengal 2/12th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Lowe, Lieutenant, 10th Hussars, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hamilton, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Apperly, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Deolalee.
Bennet, Lieutenant, 54th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Walsh, Lieutenant, Bengal 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Stookley Lieutenant, Bengal 40th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Amoyne, 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Thunderbolt, 15 bales cotton, V. Gellashunker, 75 bales cotton, Richard Lartin & co.
Noorah Geremne, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & co ; 43 bales cotton, K Soppraj ; 54 bales cotton, B. Malla ; 150 ewts., E. Bates & co.
Dreanought, 121 bales cotton, K. Hurmookray ; 250 bales cotton, C. Mitchell & co.
Beaun Uamba, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & co.
Stephenson (s), 100 bags linseed, S. Rajteux.
Rinaldo (s), 4 bales cotton, H. Gamjee ; 75 tons old iron, Johnson & co ; 31 bales wool, D. Roopchund ; 27 bales cotton, G. Cotton & co ; 100 bales cotton, D. Rozea & co ; 45 bales wool, D. Govindjee ; 18 bales wool, N. Natunjees.
Menzalleh (s), 100 bales cotton, Fmiur & co.
Tiber s, 25 bales wool, R. Vuseanjee ; 22 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama & co ; 15 bales cotton, R. Martin & co ; 200 bales cotton, K. Nixon & co ; 27 bags wheat H. Hassen H. Meetha ; 25 bales wool, R. Ryechund ; 100 bales cotton, D. Cursotum ; 60 bales wool, L. Mejee ; 60 bales cotton, R. Bapoobhoy.
Aristarcus, 950 bundles myrabolams, and 3,375 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, A. Trading & co.

FOR LONDON.

Timour s, 37 bags coffee, N. Khatow ; 6 cases fishmaws, G. Jaumohomed ; 14 cases cardamoms, B. Brothers ; 5 bales skins, J. H. Gurney.
Venezia s, 219 pieces E. teeth, C. Allcobhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Standard s. 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & co ; 300 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & co ; 329 bales cotton, A. Trading & co.
Gwalior s, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & co ; 306 bales cotton, Knoop & co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arch Dried s. 225 bags teel seed, F. Scott & co ; 1,400 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Gwalior s, 3,500 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Corrina s, 200 bales cotton G. Lockhart & co ; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & co.

FOR VENICE.

Royal Standard s, 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & co ; 550 bales cotton, A. Trading & co,
Gwalior s, 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & co.

FOR ODESSA.

Govalior s, 300 bales cotton, K. Clason & co.

FOR AM-TERDAM.

Taranaki, 2,700 bales cotton, Gaddum & co.

FOR GENOA.

Gwalior s, 100 bales cotton, H. Nixon & co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Inspector, 100 packages wet dates, S. Khakey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 139 packages alibamum, 2 cases byssable 223 bundles sharkfins, and 4 cases fishmaws, P. Arrut ; 129 packages raisins, and 147 packages alibamum, E. Hassom ; 25 packages raisin, L. Peerbhoy ; 151 bundles sharkfins and 4 packages fishmaws, F. Khakey ; 75 packages raisins, S. Nusserwanjee ; 11 cases alibamum, D. Hassom ; 12 cases beads, S. and D. B. Faiakia & co ; 49 packages raisins R. Allirusa ; 549 bales iron, P. and O. Co ; 70 packages alibamum, D. Hassam ; 96 bales twist, D. Gangjee ; 11 bundles fishmaws, K. Abdoola ; 34 bales cotton, 243 bundles sharkfins and 32 bundles fishmaws, L. Khakey ; 212 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy ; 122 bales cotton, C. Eoram ; 15 bales twists, M. Maneckjee & co ; 360 Candles shakfins and 3 bundles fishmaws, K. Abdoola ; 152 bundles shirkfins, A. Munjee & co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mazualeh s, 2 hogsheads portwine S. C. Oomragur ; 220 bundles and 289 bars iron, G. Khanbhoy.
Timar s, 230 bundles sheet iron, N. Soonderjee ; 5 pac kager carbonate of soda, D. Beranjee & co.
Rinaldo s, 6 carks zinc sheets, N. and B. Wadia & co,

FROM LONDON.

Glengyle s, 30 barrels iron nails, A. Fazualy ; 10 cashes slates, H. B. Jeejeebhoy ; 15 cases slates, B. Shapoorjee ; 157 cases paper, V. Brothers.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Army and Navy.
Cabul News.
Cultivation of Tobacco in India.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.
TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY 1874.
No 1,944 of 1873-74.
ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.
2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume or uniform, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.
3 Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.
4. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.
5. A Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.
6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.
7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th February 1874.

No. 1945 of 1873-74.

1—Candidates for Degrees and Graduates are required to be in the University Library at 2½ P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.
2—The Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 3-45 P.M.
3—Visitors should alight from their carriages at the entrance in the Wellington Road, Esplanade.
4—Procession—At 4-30 o'clock the Procession of the Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the University Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I—*Fellows.*
(In Pairs)
Juniors first.
Visitors.

II.—*Ex-Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council and Bishops.*
(In Pairs)
Educational Officers :
Members of the Legislative Council ;
Judges of the High Court ;
Members of Council ;
Bishops ;
Chief Justice.

III—*University Officers.*
Board of Accounts.
Registrar.
Syndics.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicines, Law, and Arts.
Deans.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
The Chancellor

5 The Chancellor and Fellows of the University, having taken their seats then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—
The *Supplication* by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates.
The passing of a *Grace* by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree ;
His *Presentation* by the Dean to the Chancellor ; and
His *Admission* to the Degree by the Chancellor ;
After which the Registrar will make *Declarations* of the *Degrees* conferred.
6—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.
7—The Chancellor will deliver an Address
8—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.
9—Returning Place *sine*—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 11th February 1874.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. OAR and SONS ..... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ..... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ..... Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.
To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

CATES—February 13th, at Sholapore, the wife of Surgeon Major W. E. Cates, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
DEATH.

FALVEY—February 8th, at Palamcottah, Denis, the beloved son of Mr. D. Falvey, F. W. D., aged 4 years and 7 months.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, January 11.)

Revenue and General Departments.

The services of Captain W G Macleod, Asst Comr, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Department.
Capt Edward Gordon Lillingston, Asst Comr, is appointed to act as Political Agent of Hill Tipperah. While so employed he will act in the Fourth Grade of Deputy Comrs.
The services of Mr Henry Luttman-Johnson, Private Secy to the Lieut-Govr, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department.
Mr Leonard Charles Abbott is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Lieut-Govr.
The following officer is appointed temporarily to act as Dep Mag and Dep Colr in the district mentioned against his name :—
Mr A H Ward-Jones, Tirhoot.
Mr T J Mendes, Inspr of Police, Rajshahye District, who has passed the Native Civil Service Examination in the First Grade, is appointed to be a temporary Dep Mag and Dep Colr, and is posted to the Bhaugulpore District.
Mr E McL Smith, Sub Dep in the Nuddea District, is appointed to be a temporary Dep Mag and Dep Colr, and is posted to the Bhaugulpore District.
Mr Edward Eelian Showers is appointed to act as Dis Supt of Police, Backergunge, until the return to duty of Mr H W J Bamber, on all further orders.
Major Edmund Yeaman, Walcott is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub District of Debrooghur.
Surgn J N Devi, M.D. of H M's 2-22nd Regt, is appointed to have temporary medical charge of the Civil Station of Hazareebaugh, in addition to his military duties.
Dr David Boyes Smith is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Puri during the absence on furlough of Dr Benjamin Simpson, or until further orders.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1874.

A few more people were killed and wounded yesterday in Bombay, and there is no saying how formidable the list may become by the time the Moharrum is over. From the account that we publish in another column of the fatal riot at Sonapore it will be seen that, owing to the disgraceful negligence of the Government of Bombay, Mussulmans and Parsees are now left to fight out their quarrels with such weapons as they may happen to get hold of—and the Bombay club is by no means a weapon to be despised—and that the police only interfere when they think the combatants have had enough fighting for one day. The disputed question whether it was the Mussulmans or the Parsees who began the riot yesterday will no doubt be fully investigated at the inquests on the bodies of the men killed in the affray, and at the examination in the Police Office of the rioters who have been arrested. But it will be generally considered that the police put themselves entirely in the wrong in the first instance by allowing an organized body of Mahommedans, 400 strong, and many of them, it is said, armed with knives or hatchets as well as sticks, to march through the native town in funeral procession. There were only, we are told, two or three police sepoys with the self-styled mourners, among whom were a considerable number of Seedees, able-bodied, reckless adventurers from the coasts of the Persian Gulf or Red Sea who are always ready for any act of lawlessness, and whom intriguers make use of to carry out their designs. It is an unfortunate circumstance that the Mussulman burying ground at Sonapore is close to the Parsee quarter of the native town, and among the measures that ought to be taken for preventing a repetition of these riots we would recommend that a new place of sepulture for the Mahomedan community be provided elsewhere. But, things being as they are, what could Mr. Souter have been thinking of when he permitted such an assemblage to be held where it could hardly fail to provoke a collision between two races excited to a pitch of frenzy against one another by real or fancied wrongs? The fatal mistake of the police throughout this unlucky business has been to laugh at the terrors of peaceful citizens and to leave things very much to chance. They ought to have had a force ready to maintain order on Friday, but the work of devastation went on for two hours before the rioters were interfered with. Mr. Edgintons indeed says, in the information he laid before the Magistrate on Saturday, that "to the best of his remembrance" the police were on the spot where the riot was going on by half-past one; but to this curiously guarded statement must be opposed the unanimous evidence of the Parsees that they got no help till nearly three o'clock, evidence which is confirmed by the state of the houses and temples ransacked, for the complete destruction of every article of property even in the very garrets of houses four storeys high could not have been effected if the rioters had not had leisure to do their work systematically. Yesterday morning, again, the Parsees excused themselves for imitating the example of the Mahommedans, and aiding to inaugurate the rule of mob-law in Bombay, by alleging that the police cannot keep the peace. Mr. Souter, it will be observed, corroborates this assertion: for he says, in effect, what everybody knows to be true, that the native police are worthless without leaders against infuriated rioters, and that, as he has not a sufficient force of mounted European constables, he cannot do his duty satisfactorily. He blames the Bench of Justices for the inefficiency of the force he commands; but, as the Government of Bombay never paid the slightest heed to any recommendation of the Bench of Justices which did not fall in with its own views, the reproach addressed to the Bench is undeserved. Moreover, if Mr. Souter knew his force was too weak, why did he not call in the aid of the military before yesterday? Either he must have been ignorant of the excited state of public feeling in the town, or he must have greatly underrated its possible effects, since it is plain that he neglected to take the necessary precautions against the renewal of the riots.

We have spoken freely of what we consider Mr. Souter's failure to meet the emergency; but the remarkable inaction of the Government of Bombay is at least equally worthy of condemnation. It seems incredible that, after what occurred on Friday, no member of the Government, not even, as a Parsee bitterly remarked, one of the Under-Secretaries, took the trouble to go and see with his own eyes the results of the riot, or to form an opinion of his own about the measures required to ensure the preservation of peace in this great city, in which a very slight disturbance, if it be not at once put down with a strong hand, may quickly gain dimensions making it a serious danger to the State. After the riot of yesterday morning, Sir Philip Wodehouse did ride through the principal streets of the native town; but nothing has yet been done to calm the public mind; and, in presence of what may become a great public calamity, there exists, we regret to find, a general feeling that no confidence can be placed in the judgment of the men who form the Government of Bombay.

There are three things which the Government ought to do immediately, in order to reassure well-disposed citizens and to terrify evil-doers. In the first place, a Proclamation should be issued, warning the people to remain in their houses instead of assembling in groups in the streets. Up to a late hour last night, all the main streets of the native town were swarming with people in a high state of excitement, and a single stone thrown might be the signal for another disturbance. Again, the Government should lose no time in announcing that the disgusting tomfoolery of the Moharrum shall not be exhibited, this year at all events, in Bombay. Finally, the European troops should be brought down from Colaba, and encamped on the Esplanade, in the immediate vicinity of the native town. Unless the Brigadier has these troops close at hand, a fresh outbreak in the native town may assume a character which it is not pleasant to anticipate. No doubt the good, easy-going people at Parell will set this down as the language of panic; but, if there is a man in the Government with a head on his shoulders, he will see that, after Bombay has been given up as a prey to mob law for two or three days, the Government has but one duty, to restore order by any and every means while there is still a chance that respect for authority can be enforced. It is to the public a matter of indifference whether Parsee or Mussulman was originally to blame. There is not a pin to choose between the Parsee rough and the Mussulman rough, and both ought to be shot down without mercy if, there is any more rioting, unless the

the Parsees were prepared to defend themselves, and the result was that one man on each side was killed and many were severely injured. The statement of the police, on the other hand, is that it was the Parsees who first threw missiles from their windows into the grave-yard, and that the Mahommedans would have gone home without doing any mischief if they had not been first attacked. Mr. Souter himself maintains this side of the story with the utmost vehemence, but the Parsees unanimously declared that the Chief Commissioner of Police is bitterly prejudiced against them. I should hesitate to say anything further on this subject—for nothing can be more distasteful to me personally than to have to say a word against a man for whom I have always had a sincere liking and respect—but it appears to me that I am bound to publish a statement, which was made and signed in my presence yesterday at the house of Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Bombay, by several well-known Parsees who are quite ready to come forward, along with Mr. Byramjee himself, to testify to the truth of the statement. These gentlemen affirm, then, that, as Mr. Souter was riding past Mr. Byramjee's house in one of the side-streets leading from the Churney Road to the Girgaum Road, all the inhabitants being out in their verandahs and talking of course their hardest, he called out:—"Damn you Parsees, you have provoked this row. The Mussulmans were quite orderly, but you provoked the row." Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy—"But, Sir, one of our Parsees is killed." Mr. Souter—"I am very glad of it, and I should like to see all the Parsees killed, and I will tell the Governor not to help the Parsees, and I will remove all the police force." Mr. W. R. Ranina—"Sir, it's a great slur upon the Parsees." Mr. Souter—"Damn you, who are you? Sowar, take him up"—and then Mr. Souter with his stick raised rode up the steps and was going to beat the man, but he changed his mind, and rode away. Of course, Mr. Souter did not mean what he said; he only spoke in his haste, when he was irritated beyond measure by what had occurred at the burial ground; but it is a serious thing when the chief of the police cannot refrain from making injudicious speeches of this kind instead of keeping his judgment cool to deal fairly with rioters of all creeds.

The object of this narrative is, simply to state my experiences and leave the public to form their own opinion on the subject. I have tried to speak impartially of Mussulmans and Parsees, and to describe as accurately as I could the state of confusion into which the city of Bombay has been allowed to drift.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay, Feb. 16, 1874.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

As the combined funeral party emerged from the gates of the Sonapore burial ground, headed by Mr. Superintendent Mills, with half a dozen policemen in the rear, their first act was to batter the doors of the Parsee houses nearest to them. No further violence was committed until they approached the mouth of the Sonapore lane; and here a Parsee received severe wounds, which bled so profusely. The man was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a precarious state. Arrived at the entrance to the lane, the party found themselves face to face with a mob of Parsees who had collected from different parts of the neighbourhood. The Seedees insisted upon being allowed to go towards the Hormusjee Wadia Fire-temple, a direction opposite to that from which they came. Mr. Mills, it is alleged, was willing to allow them to do so, but the assembled Parsees protested, asseverating that the primary object of the Seedees, as they had been confidentially informed on the preceding night, was an attack upon the fire-temples. An altercation ensued, and it is difficult to make out which party were the immediate aggressors. The handful of policemen present were utterly useless, and they blame the Parsees, who, on the other hand, accuse them of favouring the Mussulmans. Blows were exchanged; and two Seedees were seriously wounded, one of whom was not expected to survive his injuries. The Seedees seriously wounded half a dozen Parsees, two or three of whom are said to be beyond the hope of recovery. Th y battered the doors of some of the Parsee houses, broke windows on the groundfloor, and threw showers of stones. They then ran bodily in the direction of the Dady Sett fire-temple, before reaching which they were split into parties and took to different roads. A large number escaped through Funnuswady. A party of about 200 were chased by Mr. Edginton and other police officers who rode in a fire-engine brake with men drawn swords. About 150 ran into what appeared to be a narrow lane beyond the fire temple, but which had no outlet. Here they were hemmed in and attacked by a body of Parsees. A number of them escaped by climbing over roofs and running through sweepers' gullies; but about 50 were arrested and removed to the Mazagon police office. The Parsees of the locality were loud in expressing their admiration of Mr. Edginton's conduct on this occasion, and one of them stated to us that a purse of a lac of rupees would be but a poor recompence for his valuable aid, without which, he said, the fire temple would in all probability have been looted.

Captain Beck, Mr. Souter, Mr. Pedder, Mr. E. James, Under Secretary, and other European gentlemen were soon after on the places of disturbance. It is said that to Mr. Pedder is due the credit of having induced Mr. Souter to call in the aid of the Military, who arrived at short notice. His Excellency the Governor, with two members of his suite, rode past the scene of the disturbance in the afternoon. About 50 men of the 20th N. I. were stationed in the Sonapore lane; and a dozen at the gates of the Dady Sett and Cowasjee Bonanjee's fire-temples. About 75 men were also posted at the Paedhonee tank.

THE SCENE IN THE JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL.

If yesterday was a severe day for the police, it was a trying one for the officers attached to the Jamsetjee Hospital. From an early hour in the forenoon until late in the evening Dr. Anderson was busy attending the injured persons, notwithstanding that it was evident some of them were beyond the reach of human skill before they entered the precincts of the hospital. To meet the sudden influx of patients special wards had to be cleared out for the accommodation of the rioters who had come to grief, and these wards we visited yesterday afternoon, thus having the opportunity of seeing one of the most ghastly spectacles that has ever come across our notice. Men when they are excited generally lose their judgment; if the Parsees and Mussulmans who transformed Bombay yesterday into a cauldron of insurrection could have seen the horrible appearance presented by some of the men in these wards it would have cured them of the passion of rioting. The spectacle of mangled faces, smashed-in heads, broken arms, clots of blood, all the consequence of turbulence, is not a romantic circumstance calculated to attach the would-be rioter to a continuance of his disgraceful sport. Yesterday two dozen men were carried into the Hospital, and of these six have probably ceased out their existence ere this morning—at all events, Dr. Mackenzie and the Hospital Surgeon had given them up as past their skill. Entering Ward No. 17, which was full of beds containing wounded men, we go towards one poor wretch lying near the door. Cosman Khan is his name. He has been dreadfully beaten with sticks, and now suffers from two contused wounds on his head. He is sensible when spoken to, and we learn from him that he is a servant of Colonel Schneider's; that he was passing through Borah Bazaar Street yesterday morning on his master's business; and that he was pounced upon by a large gang of Parsees and left in the condition in which we now see him. Cosman protests that he was perfectly peaceful when he was attacked, and indeed it is unlikely he would be anything else if he was alone and in Borah Bazaar Streets. Near him is Sadarah Motorak, a Seedee. He also is sensible, but suffering acutely from the effects of a pistol shot in the left buttock. He says he was attending a funeral at Sonapore when he was shot, and cannot tell who fired the pistol at him. Near him lies Juma, a Seedee, who has received a bullet through his left elbow. He says he was fired at by a European constable near Sonapore, but cannot tell who the constable was. The pain from the compound fracture in his arm makes him groan again. Our attention is attracted to a bed on the other side of the room, where a terrific face lies turned upwards apparently in the fixity of death. This poor Seedee is insensible, as he has been since he was carried into Hospital. His name is unknown—all that is known of the unfortunate being, whose closely-shaved black head is swollen with bruises, whose eyelids are glued together with congealed blood, whose heavy-drawn breath wheezes through blood-clotted nostrils, is that he was picked up on the road near Dhobie Talao, by the police. A few hours more, and even those few spasmodic breathings will have ceased for ever. In an adjoining bed lies another unknown Seedee, who had also been found lying insensible on the road near Dhobie Talao. Six huge wounds are spread across his fractured head. His cheeks are swollen to twice their natural size His upper lip is gouged through, so that the jagged edges of a red hole quiver between his nose and his mouth when he breathes. He is perfectly insensible, and will never wake again. Such a horrible face it would be beyond the most realistic painter's powers to imagine. Khan Mahomed lies in the bed adjoining. His skull is fractured, and moreover he has a large lacerated wound across his head. He believes his injuries were inflicted by the police while he was attending a funeral near Sonapore. Notwithstanding the dreadful nature of his injuries he is likely to recover. Next him lies a Seedee—an unknown—who was picked up insensible on the road near Dhobee Talao. He has a number of gashes about the head and face, and is altogether a melancholy figure as he lies insensible with a Hindoo sponging the clotted blood from his face. There is no hope of his recovery, and he is likely to remain unknown as his face has been battered nearly past all recognition. We pass to another part of the Hospital—Ward No.1. Here at the door lies a Mussulman unknown, evidently dying. His life is being eked out by weak canjee and brandy poured into his mouth, which is wide open and perfectly motionless. Both eyes are covered up by enormous swellings. In his fractured skull there is a large hole, from which blood keeps oozing out. He is quite insensible, just as he was when picked up on the road near Dhobie Talao. His breathings are slow and heavy. His rioting days are over. Close to him lies Calloo Sadut, who was found insensible on the Esplanade. He is now partially sensible, and he groans out that he was walking alone on the Esplanade when he was set upon by a band of Parsees and beaten with bludgeons. Though he has two contused wounds upon the head he is likely to recover. On the next cot lies an old man, whose face is tied up with a blood-stained handkerchief which passes beneath his chin and over his head. Hajee Ahmed is his name. The attendants whisper that he is just about to breathe his last. He is a very old man and was found lying insensible near Sonapore, and though his jaw has been badly fractured and he has sustained concussion of the brain, yet it is shock to the system that he is actually dying from. A thin, little, oldish man sits up in an adjoining cot watching the last moments of his neighbour. He himself is dangerously ill, having a lacerated wound on the ear and a contusion of the left shoulder, but in all probability this man Shaik Sahib will recover, though he is probably thinking his fate will be that of Haj e Ahmed's. He had been brought from Dhobie Talao. In another bed lies Caree Sungoor, a Seedee, who was brought by the police from Dhobie Talao, where he was found lying on the ground insensible. His head is bleeding profusely from a scalp wound, but he is a big powerful fellow and is likely to recover. He is sensible. How did he come near Dhobie Talao? "He was walking there with a friend." Suddenly they were set upon by Parsees and beaten to the earth. He cannot tell what became of his friend. Probably, however, his friend is one of the dying Seedees we have just passed away from. Here lies a poor fellow, whose wife is crouching near his pillow, crying bitterly. This is Runjan Peer Mahomed. Runjan is sensible, and tells us that he was a coach-man belonging to Mr. Hormusjee Dinshaw; that yesterday morning he was on his way to present a parcel of fruit on behalf of his master to a Parsee Priest who lives in Mody Khana in the Fort; and that he was suddenly set upon by fifty or sixty Parsees with sticks. Runjan has now several contused wounds on the scalp and a fracture of the right arm, but we are glad to learn, even if it were only for the sake of the woman beside him, that he is likely to recover. But not so this Mussulman, Lucca Jeera, who is lying groaning in the corner, although he is perfectly insensible, just as he was when picked up near Dhobie Talao. He has three very severe contused wounds on the head, any one of which seems sufficient to cause his death. Attendants are now washing his bleeding temples, but Lucca is beyond their attentions. In the opposite corner lies Muktoom Ahmed, a Seedee, who had been brought from Dhobie Talao, where he was found lying insensible. His mouth is cut open, his chin is swollen, his arm is resting before him in splints. He has sustained severe contused wounds on his scalp and face and a fracture of the right fore arm. He is sensible now, though his eyes roll wildy about, and he is unable to articulate a word. Great as his injuries are, however, there are hopes of his recovery. We pass into the Parsee ward, No 5. Here is Morwanjee Bamun, brought from Dhobie Talao with two contused lacerated wounds along the top of his head. Both his eyes are completely closed up. He has no other injuries, and is likely to recover. Sleep has temporarily relieved him from feeling his misfortunes. Near him lies Cursetjee Jamajee, whose head is being bathed by a Parsee student. His head or face broken in several places but has been sewed up, and it is the coagulated blood round the stitches that his compatriot is endeavouring to clear away. He was brought from the Cheera Bazaar, and is now able to say that his head had been beaten in by Seedees. It is probable he will recover. Near him lies Bairam Ardaseer, whose scalp has been torn open, though fortunately for him his skull has escaped being fractured. He says that Mussulmans had beaten him with sticks till he became insensible. Awadean Nusserwanjee has two contused wounds on the head, and a severe lacerated wound on the left parietal, where his skull is fractured. He is a Persian, and by some mistake had received his injuries at the hands of Parsees. Though sensible, he is very severely injured, and the probability is that his hurts will end fatally. Near him, again, lies Jamsetjee Dorabjee, formerly a dubash, and evidently a man of considerable respectability. In English he told us how he had been attacked by Seedees near Sonapore. He has a severe cut over his left eye brow, and his skull is fractured. Though sensible now, insensibility is expected to set in soon, and the medical gentlemen are of opinion that Jamsetjee has received fatal injuries. The next Parsee is Burjorjee Nanabhoy, who says he was assaulted by Mussulmans near the Dhobie Talao. He has a lacerated wound on his forehead, and a punctured wound in his back. Strangely enough he says that the latter wound was caused by a blow from a bludgeon. We have now mentioned the chief cases which were admitted to the Hospital yesterday, and would call attention to the extraordinary severity of all the injuries. Not one man who was brought to the Hospital could be sent away again. When the rioters read of what their work is ending in, we trust they will stop in their present mad career of destruction of life and property.

ALARM IN THE FORT.

YESTERDAY forenoon the Parsee residents of the Fort were thrown into a state of alarm by a report that the Mussulmans were preparing to attack their houses. The excitement was at its height about noon when Parsee cooks and others, armed with sticks and bludgeons, kept running from one street to another in pursuit of an imaginary foe. "They come!" was the common cry of persons running from the direction of the Bazaar Gate Street. Even policemen caught the infection; and two policemen on duty at the Gunbow well were seen running away from their post with the frightened Zoroastrians. All Parsee houses remained shut up about an hour. The cause of the uproar was that two Mussulmans, passing through Bazar Gate street, had been severely maltreated by Parsees.

INCIDENTS OF FRIDAY'S AND SATURDAY'S RIOTING.

THERE was no more serious rioting on Friday after the police dispersed the Mussulman mob, but the whole native community remained in a state of agitation which was full of danger to the peace of the town. The Mahomedan roughs were elated at the mischief they had done, and the Parsees were simply panic-stricken, for they have no confidence in the police, and, believing as they do that the appetite of their enemies for plunder and revenge has only been whetted, they looked forward with absolute dismay to what may possibly happen to them during the Moharrum, which begins on Wednesday. Stories of assaults on individual Parsees as of medicated attacks on Parsee houses or temples in different parts of the island were greedily circulated and implicitly believed in, though for the time they had little or no foundation. While the main body of the rioters on Friday were wrecking Parsee property in Abool Rahmon Street and the Bhendy Bazaar, a similar disturbance occurred in Khetwady, where the Parsees residing in Ardeshir Dady Street and the neighbourhood were attacked by some three hundred Mussulmans armed with sticks and stones. The Parsees hut themselves up in their houses and threw down tiles from the roofs on their assailants. Doors and windows were smashed and the rioters made desperate efforts to enter some of the houses but were repulsed. Several persons were injured in the affray, including some women. The rioters were weavers and bhungees occupying the space between Grant Road and Falkland Road; and their ringleader, a weaver named Cassim, has been arrested. A detachment of police with two European inspectors is now stationed at the corner of Ardeshir Dady street; but on Friday by all accounts, the Parsees were simply left to defend themselves. On Saturday morning the mob again made a demonstration. In numbers about the same as on the day before they advanced shouting and flourishing sticks, but they were quickly driven back by the police. Up to 4 o'clock, however, on Saturday afternoon, they had not dispersed, and rumours were current that a night attack would be made by them on the houses of the Parsees. Great excitement and anxiety prevailed throughout the neighbourhood. The Parsees armed themselves with heavy clubs and lined Ardeshir Dady street, resolved apparently to defend themselves, while the windows were crowded with frightened women. An English gentleman, returning to the Byculla Club from Malabar Hill on Saturday night, had his carriage stopped in this part of the town by a crowd of Parsees, who implored him to help in protecting them, as they were in momentary expectation of being set upon by a mob of Mahommedans who were following a dead body to the Girgaum burial ground. The night, however, passed without any disturbance, but no Parsee could be persuaded that the risk was over, and very few indeed of them ventured to go alone through any part of the native town in which there was a Mussulman population. It seemed easy to smile at such fears; but let any one who fancies the Parsees were frightened without sufficient cause go to visit the houses and fire temples which were sacked by the rioters.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and a number of the other leading Parsees, accompanied by several European gentlemen, went over the houses and temples that had been wrecked, and observed with what ferocity and thoroughness the rioters had done their work of devastation. The loss of property is very serious, but the rioters seem to have destroyed in a spirit of pure devilry, smashing things valuable and valueless in a heap. One man who had had his head cut open and his body all bruised declared he had been robbed of Rs. 6,000, and his relatives passionately upbraided the "settias," asking them of what use they were if they could not protect their own people. At the fire temple in the Bhendy Bazaar a Parsee indignantly exclaimed, on seeing the broken and defiled censer in which the sacred fire used to burn, "It was to avoid such treatment as this that we left Persia, and now are we to suffer like things as British subjects?" Crowds of curious Mahommedans stood in the streets, but so far as we could see none of them were armed even with sticks, and they contented themselves with scowling or laughing, according to their fancy, at the Parsees as they drove by.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy had an interview with His Excellency the Governor on Saturday afternoon, and asked that the military might be called out at once and martial law proclaimed, but Sir P. Wodehouse replied that the time had not come for that.

In addition to some 9 or 10 others whose wounds were attended, to the following persons were admitted to the J. J. Hospital on the 13th and 14th instant:—

List of Cases brought to Hospital on the 13th and 14th February during the Mussulman Riots.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee—Contused wound of head: fracture of skull. Died at 5-30 P. M. on the 14th. Case before a Coroner's jury.

Syed Ameen—Laceration of tongue: contused wound. In hospital now.

Sherlad—Suspected fracture of skull. In hospital now. A serious Case.

Dorabjee Byramjee—Contused wounds of face. In hospital.

Cassum Yacoob—Fracture of left leg—contused wounds. In hospital. A serious case.

Ho-sain Mahideen—Fracture of lower jaw. In hospital.

Manockjee Byramjee—Suspected fracture of skull—contused wounds.—Removed by friends. A very serious case.

Shaik Ahmed—Three lacerated scalp wounds. In hospital.

Hyadeen Ahmed—Fracture of skull—contused wound. Died 2 A.M., 15th February.

Framjee Merwanjee—Contused wound of scalp. In hospital.

Nizamoodeen Cureembux—Contusion and injury to spine. In hospital. A serious case.

DEATHS RESULTING FROM THE RIOT.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the cause of the death of Dadabhoy Ruttonjee, when the following principal evidence was adduced:—

Gungadas Mucoundas said—I am a dealer in gold, and live in Bhooleshwar. On Friday, the 13th inst, little before 2 o'clock in the afternoon I was sitting in the shop of my master, which is situated in Shaik Memon Street near Kharra Kooa, when I saw the deceased in the street. He was being assaulted by a Mahomedan with a bamboo in his hand and fect long. I saw the Mahomedan strike the deceased two blows, one on the head and one on the chest. Deceased fell to the ground in front of my master's shop. Some passers-by picked him up and carried him into a shop adjoining that of my master, and laid him down there. I saw that he had a wound on the head, and that it was bleeding. He was sensible and asked to be sent to the hospital. I cannot say whether I can recognise the man who struck the deceased. My sight is not very good. After striking him and knocking him down the Mussulman ran away in the direction of Withulwady lane. The man who struck the deceased was not of a black complexion like a Seedee, but was fair as I appeared to be myself. He was dressed in a brown cotton jacket, a skull cap covered with a white cloth, and a pair of white cotton tight trowsers. He had a bundle under his arm. When he was striking the deceased, he was shouting "deen! deen"! The deceased was not striking any body—he had nothing in his hand that was offensive. When deceased was carried into the aforesaid shop, he said that he was returning from the Fort when he was assaulted in the street. Only one Mahomedan came into my street, the one who assaulted the deceased. About an hour after the deceased was taken into the shop, a police peon was brought, and he placed deceased in a bullock cart and took him away. Deceased was sensible and was able to get into the cart without assistance. When I say only one Mahomedan came into my street, I mean at the time the deceased was being assulted. I did not see the Mahomedan arrested.

Muggunlal Keerparam said—I am a gold and silver broker, and live in Shaik Memon Street. I did not know the deceased. The day before yesterday, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I was sitting with the last witness in the shop of Bhugwan Motee, which faces the street, when I saw the deceased coming from the direction of the Fort, and going in the direction of Kharra Kooa. When he had come to within ten or fifteen paces of the shop where I was sitting, I saw a Mussulman, who appeared to be going the opposite way, and who had in his hand a bamboo in his hand. The Mussulman ran up to the deceased as soon as he saw him, with the intention of assaulting him, and the deceased ran to the verandah of a shop. The Mussulman followed him into the verandah and pulled him out into the street. The deceased put him his hands up supplicatingly and said, "I am a gureeb man, don't beat me," and he tried to run away, but before he could get away the Mahomedan struck him a blow with the bamboo on his back, another on his shoulder, and a third on his head. On receiving the blow on his head the deceased fell down in the street and the Mahomedan ran away towards Withulwady lane. Several Banias came up to the deceased and carried him to a vacant shop. I went up to him: he was sensible. He said that he had come from the Fort and was hungry and asked for some food. Some Banias went and fetched a police peon after an hour and the deceased was placed in a bullock cart and taken away. When he was in the empty shop some water was given to him, which he drank. When he was being assaulted he had nothing in his hand except a handkerchief, and he did not strike the Mahomedan.

The enquiry stands adjourned until the 5th prox.

Another inquest was held at the hospital the same day concerning the death of a Mahomedan named Hyatshaw Mahomed, aged about thirty years, who came to Bombay from Bhewndy on the morning of the 13th inst.

Wittoo Baboo deposed—I am police peon No. B. 471, and do duty at the junction of Parell and Obelisk roads. Yesterday about 1 P.M., I saw the deceased throwing stones at the windows of the London Hotel. I arrested him and took him to the Mazagon Police Office. When I and another policeman approached Chowky Mohla, a number of Mahomedans came out of the side lanes, shouting "Deen, Deen." They threw stones at us, and I saw one of the stones strike the deceased on the head, which caused a bleeding wound of the scalp. I could not say who threw the stone. I was also wounded on the left leg and arm by stones When the deceased was struck by the stone, he swooned and fell down on the road, but soon recovered and was able to accompany me on foot. I took him to the Mazagon Police Office and afterwards to Comercarry chowkey. There he became very ill almost immediately, and he was taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and, as he vomited the doctor said he should not be removed. I therefore left him in the hospital.

After two more witnesses were examined, the case was adjourned for further enquiry until the 5th prox.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. VENETIA, Captain W. C. Angove, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. A. C. B. Wither and infant
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Heathcote.
Col. and Mrs. McAndrew and infa t.
Miss McAndrew.
Miss Scott.
Mr. C. J. Worgan.
Major-Gen. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.S.
Lady Tombs and two children.
Mr. Dumbleton.
Mr. S. Leigh Taylor.
Mrs. Bide and infant.
Mr. E. Curtis.
Mr. G. Clarke.
Mr. J. N. Ild.
Mr. W. Pascoe.
Mrs. Clarke.
Mr. J. Hotrell.
Mr. and Mrs. Bell and three children.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col. W R. E. and Mrs. Alexander
Mr. Lyall.
Mr. Noble.
Mr. L. E Griffiths.
Mr. J. Thomas.
Mr. C. F. Jolnipp.
Dr. Brougham.
Mrs. Brougham.
Mr. Brougham.
Miss Brougham.
Col. Hancock, R.E.
Col. and Mrs. Irwin.
Miss Unwin.

FOR VENICE.

Col. and Mrs. Taylor and child.
Mr. Leibnitz.
Mr. E. N. Parodio.

FOR SUEZ.

Dr. and Mrs. Duka and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Fras Collins.
Mr. Otto Andreol.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. T. Stephens.
Dr. Bond.
Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee, One Private, 2nd G. Regt.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, ISAAC ALLEN.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

IMPORTANT RELIEF MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

On Saturday a meeting of the European and native residents of Bombay was held in the Town Hall, in accordance with a requisition of the Sheriff, to open a subscription list for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal. There were present His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Tucker, Sir Michael Westropp (Chief Justice of Bombay), the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon F. S. Chapman (Chief Secretary to Government), the Hon Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Mr. Scoble the Hon. Colonel Kennedy, the Hon. Mr. Bythell, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew, the Hon Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Major General Gell, Major Deane, Colonel Ballard, Captain Jervois, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Rogers, and Messrs J. B. Peile (Director of Public Instruction), Pedder, Justice Pinhey, Justice Marriott, Justice Melvill, Justice West, James (Under-Secretary to Government), Lee-Warner (Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor), J. Taylor (Sheriff of Bombay), F. H. Souter (Commissioner of Police), Connon (Senior Magistrate of Police), Leatock Reid (Commissioner of Customs), Nanabhoy Harridas, J. M. Maclean, Currey, Henry, T. Ormiston, Craigie, Lang, Farran, H. Maxwell, Latham, Blaney, Orr, A. J. Macdonald, Nanabhoy Byramjee, Rao Sahib Vishwanath N. Mandlik, Kipling, M. Wood, Terry, T. Chalk, R. Randle, D. S. Kemp, Ryan, Manockjee Curseljee, hmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, &c. &c.

Mr. James Taylor—Your Excellency and Gentlemen—You all know what this meeting has been called for A meeting could not be held for a more worthy purpose, and I have much pleasure in declaring it opened.

Mr. Justice West moved that His Excellency the Governor should take the chair. (Applause.)

His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse said—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Sheriff, and Gentlemen,—The task which devolves upon me in accepting the honour of taking the chair at this meeting, though in some respects a very important one, is in others a simple one, and I gladly accept it. We are met here, I apprehend, for the purpose of announcing that in the opinion of the community of Bombay the time has arrived in which it becomes the duty and at the same time the pleasure of the inhabitants of this city, and of the Presidency at large, to afford all the aid that lies in their power to those who on the other side of India are exerting themselves to the utmost to mitigate the effects of the dreadful famine which is apprehended in Bengal. Situated here, happily at a distance from all the unpleasant effects of an anticipated famine, we are in no degree subject to perplexity as to the machinery to be adopted or the mode in which relief should be administered. Our course is quite simple. It is merely, so far as I can see, to provide funds to the best of our ability to assist the Government of India in its present merciful task. I believe I may take this opportunity of declaring that to the best of my belief, founded on inquiries which have been made by Government during the last few weeks, we need be under no apprehension of any pressure of distress being felt in the Bombay districts during the coming harvest. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, if that is so, we are bound to acknowledge the blessings Providence has favoured us with, and we are the more beholden to testify our gratitude by liberally aiding the people on the other side of India who are in much less happy circumstances. (Renewed applause.) It cannot fail to have struck any person who has considered the reports which have been published regarding the famine that there is great uncertainty as to the probable extent of area of Bengal which will be affected by the famine and also as to the severity with which the scarcity will be felt. Still, I think we have all come to one conclusion, that there is distress in Bengal, and that our aid will to a greater or lesser extent be required. (Applause.) If you turn to the despatch lately addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State you will find that it was their intention in the first place to confine their exertions—that is of the Government properly so-called—to the provision of food at the relief works which are to be undertaken for the employment of people in the distressed districts. As time passed on, however, the Government of India saw the necessity of undertaking larger operations on their own account, and accordingly laid in large stores of grain for general purposes of relief. It has been stated in the recent despatch that the population of the threatened districts might be taken at 25 millions of people, and following the calculations made from previous occasions of a like character, Government apparently came to the conclusion that 2½ millions out of that number would be thrown upon the hands of Government in order to keep them alive. With the view of providing adequate relief for that purpose, 342,000 tons of grain, to be deliverable by the middle of the month of May, were secured, and by this means that 2½ millions of people could be kept alive for seven months, while, allowing there is no waste, which, however, there is likely to be, a surplus will remain of something like 100,000 tons. But, as I have already said, that provision is only for a comparatively small portion of the 25 millions whom distress will most probably visit, and the Government of India have thought it right to call upon the charitable communities of India for assistance in any further operations that may be necessary. We cannot in the meantime tell how far that additional relief may be needed, but you may gain an idea of it if you remember the telegram which was read to the public meeting recently held in Calcutta coming from Sir Richard Temple, describing the condition of several of the districts of Northern Behar. You may also probably have seen the observations addressed to the meeting by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who of all men in India has probably the largest amount of information about this famine, and you will remember that he speaks in the strongest manner of the terrible danger still likely to fall upon the great mass of the population. He even goes so far as to say that this impending famine may be more terrible in its extent and severity than any known famine of modern times. Such is the opinion uttered by Sir George Campbell, and from his knowledge of the facts of the case he must have expressed it only with the fullest conviction of its truth. Can there be any doubt, then, of the absolute necessity for our coming forward here to-day to offer our assistance? I am aware that there have been discussions in some quarters as to whether this is a proper subject for private charity, and whether it is not the duty of the Imperial Government to undertake the whole relief and management required in this great famine. I for one, gentlemen, believe that we are not called upon to take such an argument into our consideration for one moment, and we may at once dismiss it from our calculations. (Applause.) The Government of India have deliberately laid down for themselves a certain mode of action upon the relief of distressed people. We have nothing to do but to accept that decision, and fulfil the part that will thereby fall upon us to the best of our ability. (Applause.) I am sure that the people of this Presidency will be found willing and eager to help the sufferers in Bengal. (Applause.) There is one lesson which we may learn, and which others in higher places may learn, from what is now passing in Bengal. The Government of India have purchased 342,000 tons of grain at an expenditure of three millions sterling, and if more grain is needed more will be provided. But the buying of grain is the least part of the difficulty. Several accounts which have been published show that now the great pressure upon, all concerned is the getting of grain speedily within reach of the people requiring it. Nothing can be more striking than the impediments which are offered by want of communication, notwithstanding that the threatened country is comparatively within a short distance of the Ganges and the East Indian Railway, both of them great arteries of communication in Bengal, and seems to be there no limit to the difficulty of getting grain within reach of the distressed people. That Government officials are doing their best is undoubted, and in proof of this I may read you a few words from a letter which has been put into my hands since I came into the meeting. "No one," says the writer (the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*), "who has not seen the miles of carts laden with grain which are now continually passing along the Behar roads can form an adequate conception of the extraordinary efforts which Government are now acting in mitigating the famine." (Loud applause.) Nevertheless, gentlemen, we must not lose sight of the fact that there are vast districts of the stricken country so entirely without railway or water communication that it will be a work of superlative difficulty to throw grain into them in time to be of use, and I think you will agree with me that it is our duty to press upon the Government of India the absolute necessity of pushing forward the means of communication. (Applause.) It is true that the Railways may not all pay, but, even looking at the matter commercially, it would be good policy to pay something in the shape of insurance against such heavy loss, irrespective of the destruction of human life which it is our duty to avert. Gentlemen, I will now call upon the Hon. the Chief Justice to move the first resolution.

Sir Michael Westropp—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—The resolution which is to be proposed to the meeting has been entrusted to me, and I shall now have the honour of reading it to you. It is—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a fund be raised in the Bombay Presidency in aid of the measures adopted by the Government of India and the community of Calcutta for the relief of the sufferers in the famine-stricken districts in Eastern India, and that a subscription list be now opened for this purpose." It is true, gentlemen, that, as His Excellency has already informed you, there is no reason at present to fear that this Presidency will be visited by the calamity which is now at hand in Bengal. But I apprehend that that will not be considered by the gentlemen of this city any reason for not extending their aid to their brethren in distress. You will all remember how generously England came to the aid of Paris after the siege of that city. You will also recollect, gentlemen, how the United States of America helped Ireland during the great famine there in 1847. But, gentlemen, we do not need to go so far as either America or England for an example to guide us on the present occasion. We do require to travel beyond the limits of this Presidency for a noble example. No British born subject of Her Majesty will ever forget the splendid aid which was given by Bombay to the suffering Lancashire manufacturers, when she contributed no less than four lakhs of rupees towards that worthy object. (Loud applause.) It would not become any Englishman to say that generosity has ever been found wanting in Bombay whenever education was to be promoted, hospitals to be built, the city to be ornamented, or fellow-subjects to be assisted when attacked by suffering or distress. (Applause). It will be sufficient for me, then upon this occasion to remind you that the Bengal famine is a suitable occasion for a renewed display of your well known generosity. With these remarks I shall submit this resolution. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—May it please your Excellency,—I beg leave to second the resolution which has just been proposed with such distinguished ability by the Hon. the Chief Justice. After your Excellency's speech and the speech we have just listened to, I am well aware that I might safely leave the resolution in the hands of the meeting, but I cannot forbear adding a few words to express my own hearty sympathy, and the sympathy of my compatriots, with the cause for which it pleads. We have heard to-day many details of the magnitude of the calamity with which it has pleased Providence to afflict a portion of India. But in the midst of the sad intelligence which has day by day reached us there has been one constant source of consolation, and that has been the knowledge that the Viceroy Lord Northbrook, and the Governments both of India and Bengal were straining every nerve—were doing the utmost which human power or wisdom could suggest—to avert the worst consequences of the distress. I say, your Excellency, that this has been a great consolation. How then can we better show our appreciation of the noble exertions of the Government of India than by ourselves lending a generous, hearty, and prompt co operation? I believe that the labours of Lord Northbrook in connection with the Bengal famine will make his name dear in every town in India, and I for one must render my thanks to your Excellency for your promptitude in calling this meeting and giving me and my fellow-citizens an opportunity of co-operating with the Viceroy in his noble exertions. The resolution, as I have already said, requires no recommendation from me. It appeals to us on the broadest grounds of humanity. To relieve the distressed is a duty inculcated by the religions of all whom I address, and it touches on that common nature which is said to make the whole world kin. I would only add that it is not only a duty but also a privilege. Charity, like mercy, is twice blest. It blesses him that gives, as well as him that takes. I am sure that no nobler or more truly useful application of such means as we may possess, whether they be great or small, could be found than in the endeavours to succour a distressed population such as appeal to us in this case. I beg leave, your Excellency, with hearty sympathy to second the resolution. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Wassodew—I feel so confident, Sir, that all in this Presidency who have heard of the terrible calamity which has befallen a large section of our fellow-subjects in Bengal and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces are moved with the deepest sympathy towards the unfortunate sufferers, that I will not waste time by appealing to the feelings of the meeting in support of the cause of suffering humanity. When one is told that the immense population of the Tirhoot, Sarun, and Champarun districts alone, not to speak of others, has to be fed, he must shudder at the difficulties of the situation. What a satisfaction therefore it is that at such a crisis we have a statesman like the present Viceroy to direct the requisite operations, and to know that His Excellency's Government is doing all in its power to cope with these difficulties! His Excellency Lord Northbrook has not only the confidence of the people he governs but the hearty and noble support of the entire British nation. Unhappily the famine has assumed dimensions which are far beyond the power of private charity to withstand; nevertheless, this movement of the inhabitants of this city will doubtless be productive of good results. In the first place it will show that our sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers is genuine, and secondly, it will be a tribute of respect to the Viceroy, to Sir George Campbell, and to Sir Richard Temple, who are energetically being devoted towards alleviating—if not overcoming—the anticipated sad effects of the fearful visitation. Compared with the magnitude of the distress the amount of private contributions, whatever it may be, can of course only be regarded as a drop in the ocean; but we know that pestilence invariably follows in the wake of famine. Let this knowledge then stimulate us to give, so that when the Imperial treasury has done its noble work, private charity may be available to strengthen and comfort the weak and broken-hearted. I beg to support the resolution. (Applause.)

Hon'ble Mr. Tucker rose and said—Sir Phillip Wodehouse, Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Sheriff, and Gentlemen,—The resolution which I have been requested to move is a natural sequence to the motion which has preceded it, and as the previous proposal has been carried with acclamation, no persuasive power is necessary on my part to induce this largely influential meeting to adopt the resolution which I am about to submit to its consideration. I might, therefore, content myself with reading the resolution without further preface; but I desire to take advantage of the opportunity which has been presented to

BOMBAY.

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With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

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Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

The New Building of the Laing Library.—The new building of the Laing Library at Rajcote has been completed, and the library will be removed to the new premises in a few days.

The Address to Maharaja Holkar.—The *Jam i-Jamshed* strongly animadverts on the "address mania," and calls the movement of presenting an address to Holkar a farce.

Broach Municipality.—At a meeting of the Broach Municipality held on the 9th inst. the proposition for the abolition of the house tax was discussed at length, but without any final decision being arrived at.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday a portion of a wall which was being pulled down during the repairs of a house situated on the Falkland Road, fell on a cooly labourer who was employed at the works, causing almost instantaneous death.

The Governor's Ball.—According to the *Bombay Summachar*, invitations have been issued to the following native gentlemen to the Governor's Ball about to come off on the 16th inst :—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and sons, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew, Messrs. Bytamjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee, Dossabhoy Framjee, Manockjee Cursetjee, and Kahandas Mumbaram.

The following is the letter that accompanied the offering of the Catholics of the Bombay Vicariate to His Holiness :—.

(Translated from the Latin.)

Most Holy Father.—Since in your kindness your Holiness does not despise the poor offerings of your children, but on the contrary, rather deigns, as is well known, to accept them with the kind regard of a father, graciously accept the small sum, which by the hands of a distinguished member of my flock, John Philip Green, Judge of the High Court of this Presidency of Bombay, I lay at your Holiness' feet as the offering of St. Peter's pence of the Christians of this Vicariate Apostolic of Bombay.

One of them also, Simon d'Esperanza by name, a devout man, most earnestly entreats your Holiness graciously to accept the accompanying ivory staff, which is of unusual length and exquisite beauty ; it is the only object, which of all his former riches the poor man possesses, and he wishes nothing so much as that your Holiness may make use of it, were it but for once.

It is but fair and just, that your children, so far as their means allow, give your Holiness their support in worldly matters, small though it be, since your Holiness yourself unmoved and unshaken, by the word of life and the truth, that is from God, upholds the world. You are the staff upon which leans the world in its decay, and your life, one of unsual length and a marvel of brightness, lights up with unusual brilliancy the darkness of our days. Deign therefore to accept our poor gift, and extend your sacred hand to bless myself and my fold, and let that blessing be in life and in death our protection of soul and body. Prostrate at your Holiness' feet, with my best wishes for your august person at the approaching new year, I remain, your Holiness' most affectionate and dutiful son.—

Leo Meurin, S.J.

—Catholic Examiner.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER OF A BRAHMIN.

On Friday, an adjourned inquest was held at Byculla, before Dr Blaney, Acting Coroner, concerning the death of a Brahmin mendicant by name Gowreeshunker Bhoola, who was found dead in the Worlee temple belonging to Mr. Varjeevandas Madhowdas, under suspicious circumstances. The jury returned the following verdict :—"That death was caused by suffocation by some person or persons to the jurors unknown under such circumstances that the act is culpable homicide amounting to murder."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Cashmere, 1245 tons, Captain H. Moys, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain W. Stewart, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Carwar.

The barque Michael Chevalier, 394 tons, Captain A. Tetard, will sail to-day in ballast for Bordeaux via Tellichery.

The s.s. Hylton Castle, 794 tons, Captain G Armstrong, sailed on Saturday last for London via Colombo, with a general cargo.

The brig M. C. Hydroos, 165 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Tuticorin and Coalsagarpatam, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

The barque Eagle, 530 tons, Captain C. Hodson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s.s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and forty-six deck passengers.

The ship Marlborough, 899 tons, Captain A. Samson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London (August 9th) via Kurrachee, in ballast, with Mr. Quanborough as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

HIGH COURT.—16th February.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy, deceased—Hirabai widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimatbai, daughter of Alloo Parco, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle v Jafferbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Long Causes.

696-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Mancoovertbai, widow v Prestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas, and Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

813-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—Macanjee Mussing v Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebrahim—Dallas and —— Lynch and M B Barbhays.

754-69—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahaluxmibai, widow v Sewdas Purshotomdas—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Long Causes.

689-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Narronjee Shamjee and others v Rustomjee Edulje Bookhwalla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

596-71—In person—Nurotumdas Cobardas v Meya Shaik Essoob, &c., and others—Dallas and Lynch.

2-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abd ol Latif v Mahomed Ibu, &c.—Dallas and Lynch.

41-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—The Hon. A. R. Scoble &c. v Kharee Bhawa Dhunjee and another—Leathes, Crawford and Bicevey.

57-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narrondas Chellaram v Toolseydas Sayrakhram—Prescot and Winter.

59-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—Heera Deepa and another v Huckma Dheema—No appearance.

64-73—Dallas and Lynch—Thomas Bromley v Forrest Loudon Brown—Jefferson and Payne.

65-73—Khundrao—Baldeo Bhuchund v Roopchund Bhoocun and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.

68-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jairam and another v Gordhan Petamber and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

78-73—Prescot and Winter—Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris v Balmoocun Purroummul—No appearance.

Ecclesiastical Side.

For Judgment.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Bai Hirabai, daughter of the late Bhyrosing Purdesey, deceased, probate whereof in common form has been granted to Dewram Kessowram—Parvatibai, widow of Beehurvig Dhunsing, of guardian and next of friend of the infant Sambrevahoo, applicant—M. H. Khan v. Dewram Kessowram—Pestonjee Kavasjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

Long Causes.

739-71—Feathes Crawford and Bowrey—Wassoodew Luximonjee v Yeshodabai widow—Khunderao —Part heard.

215-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Jaisiram Kesowram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

360-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Peter Ewart and others v Hassonbhoy Thavur—Jefferson & Payne.

144-72—Dallas and Lynch—Gunesbumdas Goorsamull v Venayekrao Gunputrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

589-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurgopall Premsookdas v Sittaram Radhakesson—Tyabjee and Sayani.

523-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Lalljee Jairam v. Hajee Soolieman Hajee &c.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madowram Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotam and another—Maniaty and Fletcher.

HIGH COURT.—12th February.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.)

Ghella Roopajee vs. Bhagoobaee, widow.

His Lordship, in giving judgment in this suit said, that it was a suit brought by a mortgagee, praying for possession of a house and premises in Coomartookra They orginally belonged to one Perrajee, who died about the year 1866, leaving three widows and one daughter. Two of the widows were now dead, and the surviving one, Bhagoobaee, was one of the defendants. The mortgage was made by one of the deceased's widows of a portion of her husband's property. It was clear from the authorities cited by Mr. Macpherson, for the defendant, that according to Hindoo law, where there had been no transfer of the property, the surviving widow would become entitled to the whole of the property of which her husband died possessed. The mere fact of a partition of the property being made, was not sufficient to extinguish the right of the surviving widow. One of the widows was not competent to make a mortgage, doing away with the right of the survivor without having obtained the consent of the others, and in this case there was no proof of an agreement having been come to among the widows by which any one of them gave up her right. The agreement only was that they were to hold their partitions of the property separately. The plaintiff's suit therfore had failed, and was dismissed with costs.

Jugeewun Callianjee vs. Rugoonathjee Tarachund.

Mr. Macpherson moved, on behalf of the defendant in terms of a notice of motion, dated the 5th of February, inst., for an order that the Commissioner in taking the accounts of the partnership between the plaitiff and defendant from the 25th of October 1870 till the 21st of July 1871, under an order of this court, dated the 19th of September 1872, should take into account and have regard to the arrangements, if any, made by the old firm of Rugonath Tarchund and Co. with the new firm of the same name, with regard to taking over the accounts and liabilities of the old firm. Mr. Macpherson said that this motion had been rendered necessary on account of the Commissioner having refused to do this, and in consequence of its having been found quite impracticable to take the accounts under Justice Gibbs's decree. Mr. Justice Gibbs's order was that the Commissioner should take an account of the partnership dealings and transactions under the name and title of the said firm of Rugonath Tarachund and Co., and should give credit to the plaintiff for a one anna share in the five anna share of the defendant. The facts of the case —which were undisputed—were these : that the plaintiff was the servant of the defendant, and at the period when he was admitted a partner he was so admitted in lieu of salary, and as a matter of fact the plaintiff didn't bring one pie into the partnership. The accounts of the partnership opened with a capital account on the credit side consisting of, first, a valuation of all the stock of the old firm at cost price ; secondly, of all the cash balance of that old firm ; and thirdly, from time to time, of all the outstandings due to that old firm as they had been credited to the new firm. In other words, the plaintiff was admitted, and no alteration was made in the capital of old firm. The firm, of course, also had liabilities, and the plaintiff now wanted to take the benefit of all the defendant's stock, without paying any share of the liabilities, a contention which, on the face of it, was preposterous, and was not supported by anything contained with the four corners of the judge's order. It was, however, apparently supported by a direction which fell from Mr. Justice Gibbs, to the effect that the liabilities of the old firm were not to be taken into consideration in taking the accounts, and on account of this Mr. Fox was anxious that the defendants should come into court about the matter. In fact, under Mr. Justice Gibbs's direction, it was found perfectly impossible to take the accounts at all.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff to oppose the application.

His Lordship said he could not make any order unless the Commissioner made a special report to ascertain the opinion of the court. Application dismissed, with costs, with liberty to the defendant to make the same application again in the event of the Commissioner deeming it advisable to make a special report.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Barbarous Rites.—In the district of Tinnevelly there is a village called Perumbauri where a devil-dance and festival took place lately. Certain boys, in fulfilment of a vow, were brought up and a string was passed through the flesh under their arms by means of iron packing needles. Having been thus decorated they went about at night and danced before the devil. A few days afterwards one of the boys died from the effects of the wounds and his body was immediately taken away and burnt. It was not till after this that any news of the matter reached the Police as there were none on the spot although this great festival attracted a considerable crowd. The second class Magistrate of Nungunen, within whose local jurisdiction this event occurred, committed the case to the Sessions Court and the person who performed the operation was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was made to the High Court and this Court reduced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MEN OF THE DAY.

SIR ANTHONY PANIZZI, K.C.B.,

(Vanity Fair.)

Seventy-seven years ago it was a troublous time for quiet folk in Italy. Bonaparte was in the Peninsula with fire and sword, the Directory still reigned in Paris, and it seemed as though everything in Europe were coming to an end. It was not a chosen moment for bringing forth children, and yet it was the moment chosen for the birth of Antonio Panizzi. His youth was passed amid scenes and rumours of revolution, he too was smitten with the glorious new idea of Liberty which France had invented, and an industrious course of study only sent him to the bar a confirmed disciple of that idea. He was but twenty-four when the revolution broke out in his native duchy, and, being a known leader in it, he was summarily arrested and put into prison. He contrived to escape however, upon which he was tried in his absence, condemned to death, and executed in effigy. Years after, when revisiting Modena, the Grand Duke received and expressed his pleasure in seeing him, whereat Panizzi smiled, and replied, "It is not the fault of your Highness if you see me."

On his flight from Italy he sought refuge in Switzerland, but he was expelled discreditably from that country, and driven for his good fortune to that last refuge of the proscribed, the shores of England. His first asylum was found at Liverpool, where he soon made friends. For indeed he was already a remarkable man this Italian, full of booklore and still a laborious student. To earn his bread he became a teacher, and thereby acquired so great a reputation that in 1828 he was appointed Professor of Italian in University College, London. His abilities however had but short scope in a professor's chair, and three years afterwards he was by Lord Brougham made Assistant-Librarian of the British Museum. Six years later the higher post of Keeper of the Printed Books became vacant, and Panizzi received it, in spite of the objection that he was not an Englishman, for the by no means ordinary reason that he was the man in all Europe most competent to fill it. His extraordinary knowledge of all the literature and most of the languages of the Earth was soon made apparent in his new position, and he is so amiable a man that he has worked the Library up to its present position without making an enemy, and that he is to this day known to the officials with whom he has had to do as Pan the deity of the British Museum.

Eight years ago Mr. Panizzi retired from work on a well-earned full-salary pension, and three years subsequently he was made Sir Anthony, which gave him an opportunity of showing his independence and contempt for honours already twice refused, by absolutely declining either to pay the usual fees or to observe the usual ceremonial on the occasion. Though an absolutely free-thinker and a thorough hater of priests and humbugs, he is a friend of the bibliophile Mr. Gladstone, of the religionist Duke of Argyll, and of many other distinguished men; and he knows as much as most of them put together.

UNDER FLYING SEAL.

(Vanity Fair.)

London, Jan. 16, 1874.

My dear Charley,—You may tell the Princess Toffanosky that Madame de Brunnow is better. I hear that the Baron will probably take up his abode at Darmstadt during the coming year should his wife's health allow it. He has, as you probably know, a house there.

The Desart Incident is I should hope pretty well over now, for the Guards Club last Saturday refused to pass by the requisite majority a resolution that the tone of the "Chesterfield Letters, 1873," is "objectionable and unworthy of a member of this Club," and that Lord Desart's name be removed from the list of the Club. They also refused to pass amendments directed exclusively against the Letters, and have thus come out of the unfortunate position in which those placed the Club who drove it to take up the matter at all. I cannot agree with the Club, however, in the apparent inference to be drawn from the vote, that the Letters are not objectionable ; but that perhaps is a matter of opinion. Neither can I agree with the assertion which has been made that no member of the Club ought to write at all, for it might as well be said that no member ought either to speak. One incident of the matter calls for notice. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who was known to be going to the meeting with the intention of opposing the Resolution was ordered by the Duke of Cambridge to stay away from it, which seems a very great and not a very decent piece of interference, for the Duke might just as well have ordered every other officer to stay away. The Prince of Wales acted very differently and with more propriety, for he placed no difficulty in the way of Sir William Knollys's attendance, who accordingly did attend and spoke against Lord Desart. There is a rumour that we have not yet heard the last of the affair ; but I hope it is unfounded, for everybody who has touched it has come out rather worse than he went in, and it would be foolish indeed to enter upon another course of universal blundering. When Lord Melbourne was asked what was to be done in a given case, he always first required a conclusive answer to this question "Why can't you let it alone ?"

I am glad to learn that another Club Row, more serious than this, has been very properly arranged by a threefold apology. And I must say that I don't think it fair for newspapers to publish, or what is the same thing, plainly to indicate, the names of parties concerned in a squabble which is still going on and which may be arranged as this has been. In the Desart case the names and the squabble were made public by the parties themselves, but in this latter case it was not so, and the publication of them was calculated to render still more difficult the already very difficult task of accommodation—which however has happily been effected.

A certain Mr. Osborne has been summoned for assaulting no less a personage than the beadle of the Burlington Arcade. It appears that the worthy functionary was turning out some ladies of "doubtful character" in a rather rough way, which excited Mr. Osborne's ire, and a scene ensued. The magistrate dismissed the case, remarking however that the beadle was quite right to turn the persons in question off "private property." Notwithstanding the beadle's praiseworthy moral efforts, I should hardly care to take my sister for a stroll in his Arcadia between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m.

Lord Ilchester has been appointed to fill a semi-military position at Court.

Don't tell any of your German friends about the *fracas* between the Duke of Cambridge and Captain Maunsell. Imagine Prince Frederick Charles struck in the open street by a half-pay *rittmeister* or *hauptmann*, and then starting a prosecution for assault !

I hear there is a notion afloat of moving the Government to make the post of Commander-in-Chief tenable for five years only, as is the case with most Staff appointments. If the idea were adopted the Duke would no doubt be regretted, but the place would not be ill-filled either by Lord Strathnairn or by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar who is very popular and sensible and not as all afraid of the Press.

"Strangers in the House" will, it is said, be the way in which an Opposition leader will draw attention to Mr. Gladstone's disputed right to sit as member for Greenwich without re-election. There is likely to be fierce debate on this topic, now almost forgotten by outsiders.

Mr. Gladstone's last attempt to conciliate the Licensed Victuallers has been the offer of a peerage to Mr. Bass, M.P. Declined with thanks. The Lord Mayor is looking forward to his baronetcy soon after the return of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Lord P——Q——, speaking to a neighbour of the son of a City magnate lately settled in their part of the world, remarked, "Mr. T—— has "set up for a country gentleman, I suppose." "My lord" said the other very pompously, "it takes three generations to make a gentleman."

Is not Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., a Conservative ? If so how came he to be allowed to accept a brief to defend the Attorney-General at Taunton ?

I ran down to Brighton the other day and found it passably full. Sir Albert Sassoon's drag vies with the equipages of Mr. Poole and of a gentleman not coloured on the card, who would seem to be more at home with four-legged furniture than with a four-in-hand. Mr. Frank Buckland's aquarium still retains its reputation as a marine music-hall. Harry Norcott, who went with me, told me an amusing story about some potted fox and roast hedgehog which he had once seen on Dean Buckland's dinner table.

Mr. Arthur Blunt, better known to the general public without his patronymic, will shortly make his first appearance on the "regular" stage in an adaption of "Le Reveillon." A lady whose English is unintelligible, but who has a charming voice, is now making a hit as a burlesque Don Juan at the Alhambra. She sings in French one very pretty ballad, in which the words "*J'expire*" occur several times. I gathered from remarks around me that half the audience imagined it to be a song about Shakespeare ! Herbet Gardiner is said to be hard at work on a comedy.

Here is diplomacy for you :—A certain Personage not long ago called upon a lady accompanied by his Equerry. Soon after their arrival, coffee was brought in. "Ah !" exclaimed the Personage, wishing to say something polite "we never get coffee like this at home. Do we X——?" he asked, turning to his companion. The unhappy man was for a moment at a loss for an answer, but quickly recovering himself he replied, "You forget, sir, that at the Palace we generally take tea."

Monsignor Capel is a practical man. When preaching a short time ago at a fashionable watering-place, he divided the chapel into first, second, and third-class places, and charged accordingly. Messrs. Mackonochie and Co. would do well to take the hint.

County balls are now in full swing, but I mean to stay in town, as I prefer an empty club-room to splintery floors, ear-splitting music, gooseberry wine, and country millinery. Some of the Hunt balls are nevertheless very fair, and notably I hear those of the Warwick and Craven Hunt. The Duke of Bedford's country party was most successful, but how could it be otherwise with Mr. Augustus Lumley in the house ?

The Duke of Edinburgh's marriage festivities seem to be going on swimmingly at St. Petersburg. I am told that Lord A. Loftus's ball will surprise even the Russians by its brilliancy. This will be the first time that his lordship will have outdone the Muscovite. Mr. Cole, C.B., is understood to have already made satisfactory arrangements with the Duke for a grand display of wedding presents at South Kensington.

I do not believe the *canard* circulated by some of the morning papers—that Prince Louis of Battenberg is to marry an English Princess. You are not perhaps aware that he is the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, who is morganatically married to the Princess of Battenberg. The lady was formerly *dame d'honneur* to the Empress of Russia, and was raised to her present rank by the Grand Duke of Hesse. It was, as you know, at Prince Alexander's Château of Jugenheim that the Duke of Edinburgh proposed to his bride.

Smallbore tells me that a friend of his wishes to wed a wealthy young lady of Liverpool, but that the parents are very much opposed to the match. This is natural, as the young gentleman's elder brother has married into a German family catalogued first-class in the *Almanach de Gotha*.

On Tuesday Mr. Alan Bellingham married Lady Constance Noel at Exton. There was a great gathering of Roman Catholics on the occasion. Monsignor Patterson officiated.

Lady Portarlington is, I am sorry to say, worse again, and members of the family have been telegraphed for to Emo Park.

The Mar Peerage case will, I hear, come on again this year, Lord Kellie and Mr. Goodeve being both determined to fight it out.

Lady Holland is, as usual, at Naples for the winter.

Poor old Mr. Nightingale, father of Miss Florence Nightingale, died last week. He was coming down stairs with his watch in his hand, followed by his butler when he staggered and fell, and in less than five minutes he had passed away. A well-known Hampshire man, he is much regretted, especially in his own neighbourhood around Romsey.

I met yesterday at dinner, one of those charming American ladies who occasionally illuminate this "rotten old island" with their presence. She had no accent, and if she had not been so well-dressed and so anxious to prove the antiquity of her family, I should have taken her for English. After she had proved me to be her cousin of the younger branch, she suddenly said, "You" mustn't suppose either that there is no landed gentry except in your country. We have an estate in Louisiana which has been in our family since the time of Henry I. I climbed down.

I went to pay Clarkson his bill for the tableaux wigs yesterday. Clarkson, as everybody knows, prides himself on his art in concealing the exact line where the wig ends and the face begins. He being a professional and likely therefore to give a good opinion as to its real merits, I asked him how he thought the thing went. "Splendidly," said he ; "nothing could have been more perfect—there wasn't a join to be seen."

This morning I ran into Plunger, who has just exchanged from the Lancers to the Stock Exchange. He told me that Mr. Bischoffsheim has refused the title of Viscount offered him by the King of Portugal. This reminds me of a tale I once heard of the King of Araucania. His Majesty had conferred the title of Viscount upon a certain Mr. Israels who was thereafter invariably addressed as

The
Discount Israels.

Somebody one day asked *why* the King of Araucania had given him the title of nobility. The reply was, "In recognition of the great service he has rendered to Araucania in never undertaking any financial operations in that country."

Everyone seems to be going in for business now. The heir to an earldom was jokingly asked the other day how long he had been on the Stock Exchange. "Good God !" he exclaimed, very much to the questioner's surprise ; "how did you know that ? It is a profound secret." I hear, too, many complaints from the military clubs of the wearing importunity with which many half-pay captains now carry on the newly-invented trade of Stock-broker's Tout.—Yours ever,

Philip.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

About 170 estimates of the probable out-turn of the current American crop have been collected from as many merchants, brokers, and others on 'Change during the past day or two. The extreme figures differ more widely than even those of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange given in *The Albion* yesterday. The average of the whole is about 4,160,000 bales, or about 140,000 bales higher than the average of the New York estimates. We understand that a complete list of the figures will be printed to-day, and sold on 'Change and that the proceeds of the sale will be given to one of the local charities.

Weekly Resume.

A dull tone has ruled in the cotton market throughout the week owing to the continued heavy receipts and declining prices at the American ports, and the consequent increased belief in the larger estimates of the crop. The stock in the American ports is now over 800,000 bales, with the tendency of the figures still upwards. It is felt that this heavy accumulation must shortly lead to a break down in prices, and with this prospect in view lower rates are also anticipated on this side. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that holders are rather desirous of selling, and that consumers are very indifferent about buying. There is a very prevalent opinion that 8d. per lb. for middling American is a safe figure, but the opinion is more theoretical than practical. Just now cotton is decidedly at a discount, and no one appears to be quite sure that even at 7¾d. he will operate largely. Indeed, there are people who look for 7¼d., and some even talk of a still lower figure. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that the market is flat. By-and-by there will be a great change, but it is not easy to say when. During the past week some very low sales have been made in East Indian cotton, lower in fact than anything done for the past fourteen years. *It is very evident that consumers look upon Surats not as cotton, but as a mere substitute for that valuable article. The wonder is that importers do not view the matter in the same light.—Liverpool Albion.*

MR. WHALLEY'S CONTEMPT OF COURT.

On the judges taking their seats this morning,

Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q. C., said—I appear on behalf of Mr. Whalley, M. P., who has voluntarily come to this court this morning, not having been served until he came here with the rule granted against him on Wednesday last for contempt of court in writing a certain letter and statement published in the *Daily News*. I wish at the commencement to express Mr. Whalley's sincere regret that anything should have happened with which he may have been directly or indirectly connected that can in any way amount to a contempt of court. Mr. Whalley had not the slightest intention of doing, or thought he had done, any thing to interfere in any way with the due administration of justice in the case now before the court, and if your lordships should still be of opinion that contempt has been committed, I am instructed by Mr. Whalley to offer the fullest apology for any act he might have done having that tendency. Mr. Whalley, as every one now knows, entertains certain notions with respect to this trial which induced him to go—at his own expense and at great inconvenience to himself—it might be looked on as very Quixotic—to America and make certain inquiries. In the proceedings at Bow-street the witness Clarke made certain statements which Mr. Whalley believed would have the tendency of inducing persons to believe, unless contradicted, that he was criminally concerned with Luie in the preparation of his evidence. Mr. Whalley denies most positively the truth of the allegations, and feeling that the charge was a false one—

The Lord Chief Justice—We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Lloyd—I have mentioned it by way of introduction. Mr. Whalley, feeling that his character was being injured in the estimation of the public, and especially in the estimation of his constituents at Peterborough, by these insinuations, naturally felt very much annoyed.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The whole tendency of the letters is a belief in Mr. Whalley's mind that Luie's evidence is true from the beginning to the end. We have to deal with the letter as being a statement that Luie is an exemplary and creditable witness. There is no expression of indignation, but a maintaining and asserting the truthfulness of Luie's statement. It does not contradict Luie when he said he met Mr. Whalley in Brussels. He does not proceed to vindicate his character from Luie's charges. I could have understood his desire to do so, and have sympathised with him in it, and that he would have wished to dissociate himself from Luie, but instead of that he upholds him.

Mr. Lloyd then proceeded to explain that Mr. Whalley wrote the letter for the purpose of publishing it in the *Peterborough Times*. He sent it to Mr. Hollingworth, the editor, who resides in London, and where the newspaper is printed and published, and that gentleman, being under the impression that Mr. Whalley would like to see it in the morning papers, sent, on his own authority, a printed slip round to the London morning papers. The learned counsel argued that under the circumstances Mr. Whalley was not responsible for what another person had done.

The Lord Chief Justice said that was not so. If a man intended to shoot A, but shot B, he was responsible. This was not a charge governed by strict law and proceedings, but it was for the Court to judge whether the conduct complained of was a contempt of court. Mr. Whalley is responsible for writing a letter on a matter which interests the public mind, which would be sure to be copied from the *Peterborough Times* by other newspapers. The man who sets a thing going is responsible for the act.

Mr. Justice Mellor—When does the *Peterborough Times* publish ?

Mr. Lloyd—To-morrow.

Mr. Justice Mellor—Then the editor sent it for publication to the London papers before it appeared in that paper.

The Lord Chief Justice said—If a man turns a wild beast loose to injure A, but he injures B, is the man less liable ?

Mr Lloyd—We are not dealing with wild animals.

The Lord Chief Justice—Don't make rash statements. It is writing the letter and sending it with the view of its being published that constitutes the offence. If the newspapers had done what I regret they have not done, refused to publish these foolish and improper letters it would not have been less a contempt of Court.

Mr. Lloyd said it was the discretion of the editor that led to the publication.

The Lord Chief Justice—It strikes me that we are dealing with indiscretion and not discretion. I do not find in Mr. Whalley's affidavit a positive denial that he did not write the publication in any other paper than the *Peterborough Times*. However indiscreet Mr. Whalley may have been, I should be sorry to say I don't believe him on his oath ; but there is the letter that speaks for itself. The importance of the letter is that Mr. Whalley still believes Luie to be the witness of truth. I could have understood Mr. Whalley's desire to dissociate himself with a man like Luie, but instead of that he still says he is an honourable and oreditable man.

Mr. Lloyd having urged other points in favour of a lenient view of Mr. Whalley's conduct observed that the case had arrived at that stage that the jury were not likely to be prejudiced by anything Mr. Whalley might write or say.

Their lordships having conferred together, the Lord Chief Justice said they were of opinion that Mr Whalley had been guilty of a contempt of court. They, however, did not wish to go to the extreme of their power and inflict imprisonment ; but as Mr. Whalley had failed to take warning by a former proceeding against him for a like offence, the sentence was that he should pay a fine of £250 to the Queen, and be imprisoned until the amount was paid.

Mr. Whalley rose to address the court, but he was prevented from doing so by his own counsel.

The Lord Chief Justice said that as there was a mode of enforcing the fine the imprisonment would be withdrawn.

Mr. Whalley, however, still desired to say something, and was understood to say, "I will not pay."

The Lord Chief Justice—Are we to understand that Mr. Whalley says he will not pay the fine.

Mr. Lloyd—Yes, he will, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—You say one thing and Mr. Whalley another. I will take his word in preference to yours, Mr. Lloyd. That is, if you say he will pay and he says he will not. I think he is more likely to prove true, therefore the sentence of imprisonment until the fines is paid must remain in force.

Mr. Whalley—May I be permitted to address the Court.

The Lord Chief Justice—No, certainly not.

Mr. Whalley then left the Court with Mr. Frayburg, junior, the tipstaff of the Court, and several friends.

Mr. Whalley was taken to Holloway Prison.

Dr. Kenealy was in court but he took no part in the proceedings, and although Mr. Whalley sat the whole of the morning by the side of the Claimant, they took no notice of each other ; the latter being engaged the whole time in attending to his correspondence.—*Globe*, January 23.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, died at their home in North Carolina, on Jan. 17, Eng living two hours after the death of his brother. These remarkable twins were born in Siam, of Chinese parents, in 1811, and were therefore sixty-three years of age at the time of their death. From birth their bodies were united in a singular manner by a band of fresh, stretching from the end of one breast-bone to the same place in the opposite twin :—

At first this connecting band seemed to have united them face to face, but constant traction had so changed its direction, that they stood partially side by side Its length was about two inches ; below, nearly four ; from above, downwards, it measured three inches ; and its greatest thickness was one and a half inch. It was covered with skin, and when the centre was touched, both felt it ; but on touching either side of the median line, only the nearest individual was sensible of it. The connection between the Siamese twins presented many interesting points in regard to physiology and pathology ; for although they formed two perfectly distinct beings, they appeared most frequently to think, act, and move as one individual. The twins were purchased of their mother at Meklong, a city of Siam, and were taken to America by Capt. Comm and Mr. Hunter in 1829. After realising a competence by the exhibition of themselves in the various countries of Europe, the Siamese twins settled in one of the Southern States of America, where they were married to two sisters, and had offspring. Owing to domestic quarrels, however, two houses were found necessary, each living with his wife a week at a time alternately. They were, it is asserted, ruined by the disastrous civil war in America, and in 1869 reappeared in Europe for exhibition. In anticipation of the probable death of one of them before the others it was then proposed to seperate them by dividing the ligature which connected their bodies. The matter formed the subject of much discussion among eminent surgical authorities in this country and in France, and various opinions were expressed as to the probability of the operation being performed without endangering the life of the twins. The proposal was ultimately rejected, and Chang and Eng returned, undivided, to North Carolina, to end their days in peace.

AMERICAN GUNS.

Whilst our English Artillerymen—or rather the particular sect of them which has its fetish at Woolwich—are shutting their eyes to whatever is going on in the rest of the world, content with repeating the liturgy of their faith in the "hardest-hitting, flattest-trajectoried, longest-ranging, straightest-shooting gun in the world," the Americans, if we are to believe the deliberate statements contained in a paper of character, have produced a cast-iron gun—a material, according to Woolwich faith, utterly unfit for ordnance—which leaves far behind it the most advanced stage reached by our guns in destructive power. In an experiment at Nut Island the gun of which we speak, rifled on the system of a Mr. N. Wiard, drove a shot of 460lbs. through a wrought-iron plate 15 inches in thickness. We are told that this gun, which weighs twenty-three ton, was charged with 140lbs. of powder. The shot must have had something peculiar in its construction, because although conical and elongated, it only weighed as much as a round shot fitting the same bore. Here would seem to be involved a new principle, or at all events a new mechanical contrivance, for there must be something in the internal construction of the shell or bolt which enables the weight to be so far diminished, and therefore to cause less strain to the gun than the heavier projectile fired by the same charge. The target, we are told, was only 160 feet distant. A large fragment weighing 400lbs. was torn off by the shot and thrown a quarter of a mile distant. It is to be observed that the American gun weighs, however, a considerable deal more than, according to the Woolwich system, a piece of ordnance would be required to weigh for a shot of 460. One of our contemporaries, and we admit the weight of it on such a question, is of opinion that this American gun would at a long range, or even at 1,000 yards, be rivalled by a Woolwich gun of eighteen tons with 70lbs. of powder and a 400lb. shot, or even 460lbs. We are still inclined to believe that the Americans have not got any heavy guns as good as our own ; but we do not therefore shut our eyes to the fact that they have a gun which has produced a remarkable effect, or try to explain it away by the hypothesis that it would not do so well under certain conditions which have been tried. What is remarkable in American ordnance is the fact that the makers can actually rifle cast-iron, and that they have not only the Wiard gun, but, as the *Standard* informs us, the Sutcliff gun, which weighs twenty tons, costs £3,000, and fires a 9-inch projectile of 250lbs. weight. Now our English 9-inch gun weighs but twelve tons, costs only £800, and discharges the same projectile as the Sutcliff, and we believe with far greater potency. In conclusion, we should like that some of the clever gentlemen who procure secret and confidential reports about every thing, would get us some plain information about these wonderful American guns, and we hope that the complacency which prevails in the serene minds of our excellent Artillery officers will be sufficiently disturbed by these loud reports at Nut Island to induce them to turn their heads towards the other side of the Atlantic.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A NOD AND A WINK.

The return of a Conservative candidate for Stroud, you say, is another proof of Conservative reaction. Is not what you call Conservative reaction, dear friends, really mere estrangement caused by unpopular measures ? Advanced Liberals are quite capable of unpopular legislation. These very Liberal gentle, the Puritan Legislators of the Commonwealth, made laws which rendered them very unpopular indeed. People hate rulers who curtail their freedom, particularly in putting them under petty vexatious, irritating restrictions of personal liberty. Grinding economy, effecting for the community at large relief from insensible taxation, and beggaring numerous individuals, makes few and cold friends, but many an ardent enemies. Sordid indifference or opposition, from considerations of mere revenue, to the demands of popular sentiment, is apt to breed contemptuous unpopularity. Mean, shabby, merciless treatment of a public servant in his hour of need engenders a mixture of scorn and execration.

No, dear friends, there is no Conservative reaction as yet. Liberals may well enough vote for Opposition candidates. They have reason to hope that, as for democracy, Mr Disraeli will try to outbid Mr. Gladstone. But it is just possible that a Conservative reaction to all intents and purposes may very soon set in. There is some little danger that it will set in immediately upon the opening of Parliament. Your hope that it will not set in depends on the probability that the Tories will be fools enough not to see, or not to act upon, a policy by which they would be certain to get into power very so